



PENGARUH PEMBERIAN VITAMIN D TERHADAP EKSPRESI mRNA BAX DAN BCL-2 PADA HIPPOCAMPUS TIKUS MODEL DIABETES MELLITUS

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Jumlah penderita diabetes mellitus terus meningkat dan pada 2018 tercatat 422 juta orang penderita secara global. Diabetes dapat menyebabkan komplikasi ke berbagai organ pada tubuh, salah satunya yaitu pada otak. Kondisi hiperglikemia yang terjadi terus menerus dapat menyebabkan masalah pada ingatan dan proses berpikir. Vitamin D telah disarankan sebagai komponen protektif untuk diabetes mellitus karena memiliki efek anti-proliferatif, mengontrol perkembangan siklus sel, dan apoptosis. Namun, pengaruh Vitamin D dari sisi apoptosis pada hippocampus di otak tikus model diabetes mellitus masih perlu untuk dikaji lebih mendalam.

Tujuan: Mengkaji efek vitamin D pada tikus Model Diabetes Mellitus melalui ekspresi mRNA BAX, dan BCL-2 pada hippocampus tikus DM.

Metode: Subjek penelitian ini adalah tikus jantan galur Sprague dawley yang dibagi ke dalam 6 kelompok. Hewan coba model diabetes mellitus tersebut dibuat dengan menginduksi streptozotocin (STZ) 60 mg/kgBB dosis tunggal melalui injeksi intraperitoneal selama 30 hari (DM-1, n=5) dan 60 hari (DM-2, n=5). Intervensi vitamin D diberikan secara intraperitoneal setiap hari selama 30 hari pada tikus yang diinduksi STZ selama 1 bulan. Kelompok vitamin D dibagi menjadi 3, yaitu kelompok VD-0,125 µg (n=4), kelompok VD-0,25µg (n=5), dan kelompok VD-0,5µg (n=5). Kelompok kontrol (n=5) diberikan injeksi NaCl 0,9% dosis tunggal. Lalu, dilakukan terminasi dan diambil organ otak terutama bagian hippocampus. Setelah itu, dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan pada kadar BAX dan BCL-2 menggunakan *Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction* (RT-PCR).

Hasil: Ekspresi mRNA BAX pada kelompok DM-2 lebih tinggi secara signifikan daripada kelompok kontrol ($p=0,012$). Pada kelompok VD-0,125µg/kgBB dan VD-0,5µg/kgBB, ekspresi mRNA BAX lebih rendah secara signifikan daripada kelompok DM-2 (VD1 vs DM-2, $p=0,042$; VD3 vs DM-2, $p=0,014$). Ekspresi mRNA BCL-2 pada kelompok DM-1 dan DM-2 lebih rendah secara signifikan dibandingkan kelompok kontrol (DM-1 vs C, $p=0,002$; DM-2 vs C, $p=0,000$). Pada kelompok VD-0,5µg/kgBB, ekspresi mRNA BCL-2 lebih tinggi secara signifikan daripada kelompok DM-1 dan DM-2 (VD3 vs DM-1, $p=0,002$; VD3 vs DM-2, $p=0,001$).

Kesimpulan: Vitamin D dapat menurunkan apoptosis pada hippocampus tikus yang diinduksi diabetes mellitus.

Kata Kunci : Apoptosis, Vit D, Diabetes Mellitus, BAX, BCL-2



**THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN D ADMINISTRATION ON THE EXPRESSION
OF BAX AND BCL-2 mRNA IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF RATS IN THE
DIABETES MELLITUS MODEL**

ABSTRACT

Background: The number of diabetes mellitus sufferers continues to increase and in 2018 there were 422 million sufferers globally. Diabetes can cause complications in various organs in the body, one of which is the brain. Hyperglycemia conditions that occur continuously can cause problems with memory and thinking processes. Vitamin D is suggested as a protective component for diabetes mellitus because it has anti-proliferative effects, controls cell cycle progression, and apoptosis. However, the effect of Vitamin D on apoptosis in the hippocampus in the brains of mice models of diabetes mellitus still needs to be studied in more depth.

Objective: To examine the effects of vitamin D in rat model of Diabetes Mellitus through the expression of BAX and BCL-2 mRNA in the hippocampus of DM rat.

Method: The subjects of this research were male Sprague Dawley rats which were divided into 6 groups. The experimental animal model of diabetes mellitus was created by inducing a single dose of streptozotocin (STZ) 60 mg/kgBW via intraperitoneal injection for 30 days (DM-1, n=5) and 60 days (DM-2, n=5). Vitamin D intervention was given intraperitoneally every day for 30 days to mice induced by STZ for 1 month. The vitamin D group was divided into 3, namely the VD-0.125 µg group (n=4), the VD-0.25µg group (n=5), and the VD-0.5µg group (n=5). The control group (n=5) was given a single dose of 0.9% NaCl injection. Then, termination was carried out and brain organs, especially the hippocampus, were taken. After that, it was continued with examination of BAX and BCL-2 levels using Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).

Results: BAX mRNA expression in the DM-2 group was significantly higher than in the control group ($p=0.012$). In the VD-0.125µg/kgBW and VD-0.5µg/kgBW groups, BAX mRNA expression was significantly lower than in the DM-2 group (VD1 vs DM-2, $p=0.042$; VD3 vs DM-2, $p=0.014$). BCL-2 mRNA expression in the DM-1 and DM-2 groups was significantly lower than the control group (DM-1 vs C, $p=0.002$; DM-2 vs C, $p=0.000$). In the VD-0.5µg/kgBW group, BCL-2 mRNA expression was significantly higher than in the DM-1 and DM-2 groups (VD3 vs DM-1, $p=0.002$; VD3 vs DM-2, $p=0.001$).

Conclusion: Vitamin D can reduce apoptosis in the hippocampus of rats induced by diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Apoptosis, Vit D, Diabetes Mellitus, BAX, BCL-2